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MONDAY, MAY-23, 1859.

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ever laintended for insertion must be authentic and by the name and address of the writer-east necessarily for publicatien, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communior dons.

Business letters for Time Tenering Office should in all cases be addressed to Honace GRESLEY & Co.

THE WAR.

Napolcon III. sailed from Marseilles on the 11th. inst. for Genoa, where he was to take command of the French forces, and where preparations had been made to receive him with extraordinary display. Whether his military exploits will equal the indisputable triumy's of his diplomacy is a problem with regard to which we are likely soon to have positive demonstration; hitherto the only evidence of strategie capacity, which he has furnished, is to be found in his plan for operations in the Crimea, whose main features were of an antiquated description, and belonged to the military school of Bulow, of whom the great Nagoleon said that his science was the science of defeat and not

That the French Emperor enters Italy with the prestige of an immense moral success is not to be questioned. Having, by superior shrewdness and cunning, driven the Austrians to assume the heavy responsibility of declaring war, he has had the good fortune of seeing them throw away, in a fortnight of virtual inaction, the only advantage which they could hope to gain by that momentous step. Instead of crushing the Piedmontese army, by superiority of numbers and celerity of movement. before the French reënforcements could arrive, the Austrian has wasted his opportunity and now has before him an allied army fully equal to his own, CHINA DINNER SITYS.

TEA SETS, MANTHE CLOCKS.

REONZES, PARISHAN STATUARY, VASES, Milled to Street China and Genetike Settles China.

The Settles China.

The Royal Factory; among which are some pieces fermerly belonging to the stant of the hoval factory; among which are some pieces fermerly belonging to the stant of the house pieces fermerly belonging to the stant of the sole of his field.

The Royal Factory; among which are pieces from an an analytical standard of the advance of a conqueror, he may very probably soon be compelled to abandon even Milan and fall back to the line of the Mincio, where he will assume a purely defensive attitude in the shelter of his great fortresses. Thus, Louis Napoleon begins his career as a commander with the benefit of vast and almost inavallently for the standard army and perform and in an anterdating and the advance of a conqueror, he may very probably soon be compelled to abandon even Milan and fall back to the line of the Mincio, where he will assume a purely defensive attitude in the shelter of his own, which is every day becoming superior; and instead of offensive operations and the advance of a conqueror, he may very probably soon be compelled to abandon even Milan and fall back to the line of the Mincio, where he will assume a purely defensive attitude in the shelter of his own, which is every day becoming superior; and instead army and inexplicable faults committed by his antagonist. His lucky star is still in the ascendant.

of April, the Austrian advanced guard crossed the Ticino, without finding any great resistance, and on the following day the main body followed. From the first movements, which were made on Arona (on the Lago Maggiore), Novara and Vigevare, the direction of the attack appeared to be toward Vercelli and the Turin road. The occupation of Vercelli, which took place on the 1st, or the merning of May 2, and telegrams from Switzerland stating that the forces of the invading army were concentrated on the Sesia, tended to confirm this view. But this demonstration seems to have been merely a feint, destined to place the whole of the country between the Ticino and Sesia under contribution, and to destroy the telegraphic communication between Piedmont and Switzerland. The real point of attack was pointed out by a bulletin of General Gyulai, from which it appears that Cozzo and Cambio formed the chief points of concentration, and that on the evening of May 2 his headquarters were at Lomello. Now, the first-named point being near the junction of the Sesia and Po (a little to the eastward of it), the second on the Po, a little eastward of the junction of the Bormida with that river, and the third a little more to the rear, but equi-distant from both, a glance at the misp will show that the Austrians are advancing against the front of the Piedmontese position behind the Po, extending from Casale to Alessandria, with its center toward Valenza. Further news, received by way of Turin, report that on the 3d they threw bridges across the Po near Cambio, and sent recon noissances toward Tortona, on the southern bank of that river; and that they also reconnectered nearly the whole front of the Piedmontese position, but especially near Valenza, engaging the enemy on several points, in order to induce him to show his forces. There were still rumors of an Austrian corps having debouched from Piacenza, and matched along the southern bank of the Po toward Alessandria, but this report has not been confirmed; still, taken in connection with the construction of bridges across the Pe at Cambio, it was not an improbable movement.

This was the aspect of the campaign up to the 5th of May; and so far, and indeed through the whole time since, the Austrian maneuvers have been marked by an extraordinary degree of slowness and caution, to say the least. From the Tisino to the Po, at Valenza, is certainly not more than 25 miles, or two easy marches, and hostilities commencing on April 29, the whole of the invading force might have been concentrated opposite Valenga by the 1st of May at noon; the advanced guard could have completed their reconnoisances on the came day, and during the night the resolution as to decisive operations for the following day might have been adop ed. We are still, with the mails of the Vanderbilt in cur possession, as much as ever unable to explain the delay which has occurred. But as rapidity of action was the course imperatively enjoined on the Austrians by the circumstances of the case, and as Gen. Gyular has the regulation of a determined and daring officer, it is natural to suppose that unforeseen circumstances must have compelled them to this cautious made of proceeding Whether the idea of a march on Turin by Vercelli was at first netually entertained, and only abandoned on the receipt of news that the French had arrived in Genea in such numbers as to render a turning movement dangerous; whether the state of the roads, cut up and barricaded everywhere by the Piedmontese, had something to do with it, or whether Gen. Gyulai, of whose qualities as a commander-in-chief the world is completely ignorant, found himself embarrassed by the nawieldiness of the masses he had to handle-all this is difficult to settle. A glance at the position of the other party

may, however, throw some light on the obste of the case. Before an Austrian crossed the frentier, the French began to your into Piedment. On April 26 the first troops arrived in Genoa; on the same day the division of Gen. Boust passed into Savey, crossed Mont Cenis, and arrived on the 30th in Term. On that day, 24,000 French were in Aleasandris, and about 16,000 in Turin and Susa. Since then the inflax has been uninterrupted, but with far greater rapidity into Cenes than into Turin, and from both points troops have been sent forward to Alecsandria. The number of French thus sent to the front, cannot, of course, be determined, but from circumstances to which we shall allade directly, there can be no doubt that by May 5 it must have been considered sufficient to enable the allied armies to hold their own, and to prevent any turning movement of the Austrians by Vercelli. The original plan was, to hold the line of the Po from Alexandria to Casale with the main body of the Piedmontese and whatever French treaps could be brought up from Genes, while the remainder of the Findmontese (the brigades of guards of Savoy), along with the French arriving by the Alps, were to hold the line of the Dora Caltea from Ivrea to Chivasso, thus sovering Durin Any Austrian attack upon the line of the Dora might thus be taken in flack by the Piedmontese debouching from Casale, and compelling the invaders to divide their forces. But, for all that, the allied position was, a mere make-shift, and intrinsically bad. From Alessandria to lyrea it occupied a length of nearly fifty miles, with one salieut and one reëntering angle; and, though the opportunity for a flank attack strengthened it considerably, still the occupation of such a long line gave great facilities for false attacks, and could not offer serious resistance to a determined offensive. The line of the Dora once conquered, while a flank attack would have been momentarily paralyzed by a smaller Austrian corps, the victorious Austrians would have been at liberty to return on either bank of the Po, and to drive the army of Alessandria back under the guns of its fortress by superior numbers. Had the Austrians neted with energy during the first two or three days of the war, this might have been easily accomplished. There were not then forces concentrated between Alessandria and Casale to endanger their proceedings; but, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of May the case had changed, and the number of French who had arrived in the position and were still arriving from Genoa, must have been large enough to swell the force defending it to about 100,000 men in all, of whom 60,000 might have been used for an attack by way of Casale, That this strength was thought sufficient to cover Tutin indirectly is proved by the fact that even as early as the 3d both French and Sardinian troops were being moved from the line of the Dora to

Alessandria; and thus the tardiness of the Aus-

trians permitted the allies to conclude in safety

that dangerous maneuver, the concentration of

their forces in the position of Alessandria. With

this the whole end and purpose of the Austrian

plans of campaign. First, it would seem that in ocean, the doubtful struggle of another contending at into a repeal of the Statute against the Macon Vercelli and the Dora; then, on hearing of the large French arrivals at Genoa, and considering the flank march past Casale too dargerous, he altered his attack, and turned toward Lomello and the Po; and, finally, he alters his mind again, abandons the offensive altogether, and fortifying himself on of his movements are very imperfect, being derived almost exclusively from French and Sardinian ference to be drawn from the prolonged inactivity of the main body of the Austrians, and the various unimportant and seemingly irresolute movements of their outlying detachments between May 5 and 11.

Should the allied advance be delayed by any accident a few days longer, it is not impossible that we may see still another change in the Austrian strategy, in the form of a retreat to the Ticino, even without a battle-for Gyulai's army cannot remain for any length of time inactive in the pestilential rice swamps where it was at our latest advices; and it must either risk an attack against very doubtful odds or take up a new position in a less unhealthy district. The immediate advance of the allies, and a battle, are, however, what is to be ex pected; and it is likely that we shall have news of it by the next mail. But under these circumstances it is not surprising to hear from Vienna that Hess, the natural successor of Gyuali in the command, does not approve of his operations; and it is pretty certain that unless the Austrians win the approaching battle, they will have a new Generalin-Chief before the first month of the war is over. This, however, is no unusual event in the history of their wars.

THE FRUITS OF WAR.

In a sort of solemn curse upon the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of France which the Prince-Archbishop of Vienna has contributed as his first installment to the commencement of hostilities, he took occasion, to express the opinion that, after all, war is not the greaters of evils. Quite possibly, the Archbishop is right. In the multiplicity and endless variety of sufferings and calamities to which poor humanity is expessed, it would not be easy positively to prove that war is the greatest; though it may be noted, by the way, that in the original promulgation of that Gospel of which the Prince-Archbishop professor to be a humble and unworthy minister, "peace on earth" was placed somewhat conspicuously in the foreground. The lying down together of the lies and the lamb spoken of by the prophet, might also seem to coavey the idea of a good time coming, when wars and fightings shall be no more. But though war is perhaps not the greatest of

evils; though from a theological point of view, whence the Archbishop might be likely to look at it, considered as a punishment of sins, it might even be regarded as a blessing; yet, looked at with merely lay and secular eyes, it does seem, with the Archbishop's permission, a pretty fair competitor for the highest rank in the list of human calarsities. Aiready, at the first blast of the trumpet, its evils are most periously felt, not merely by those actually engaged in bostifities, but by others quite as numerous, upon whom the fear of being dragged into them works aimest as disastrously as the actual reality. Anstria begins the war with a new ouspension of specie payments, thus placing in the way of the productive industry of her subjects that most serious obstacle of a depreciated and irredeemable paper currency. A similar expedient pushed to a still more dangerous extreme, has been adopted by Sardinia. Thus, these two principals inthe pending hostalities commence operations not so much by striking blows at each other as by indict- Lil serty flourishes and fattens famously. We ing most dangerous wounds on themselves. And with what a ruthless destruction of the means and facilities of commercial and social communication does not the war begin! Already, before the contending forces have done anything more than to exchange a few cannon shot, we hear of the de- would have been justified in doing-had yet the struction of railroad bridges which cost millions of sturdy independence to vindicate its own dignity dollars-one hour of incipient warfare thus destroy- and good orthodox principles of Slavory, by filing and saving to provide the means to build. And what will soon be the condition of Piedmont, occupied by three hundred thousand soldiers, the grawing grain consumed for forage, dykes cut, villages occupied by troops, contributions imposed upon the inhabitants, and ruin and devastation spreading everywhere? It was, perhaps, the wish to make the Sardinian territories instead of their own the first neat of hostilities, rather than any hope of striking any decisive blow before the French could arrive, which precipitate lithe march of the Austriang across the Ticino. Every step taken by the hostila armies on the soil of Piedmont will tend to her impoverishment and pecuniary exhaustion, thus lealing her a stab in what is her most vital point. In a significant letter published a day or two since, addressed to some Italian patriot in New-York, the Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, freely confesses that it is not man that he wants, whether soldiers or officers. but the means wherewith to support them-mean which, with every step in advance taken by the Austrians into the Sardinian territories, must be seriously diminished. The rationale of the Austrian invasion of Sardinia perhaps was, that since the time had same when Lombardy, if held at all, must be held against the combined armies of Sardinia and France, the most effectual means of defense, was to begin with spreading through the adjoining Sardinian provinces that exhaustion and desolution which would put them into the most unfavorable condition for supporting and aiding an invasion of the Austrian territory-an object to which the presence of the French auxiliary force in Piedmont will contribute only less than the presence of the Austrians there.

But not to insist upon the direct ravages of warlike operations, nor even upon the new taxes atready imposed, and the new loans called for-since, perhaps, the Prince-Archbishop holds to the doctrine that national debt is a national blessing-still the depreciation which the war has already produced in the market value of the shares of all the great joint-stock enterprises of Europe, as well as n the funded debts of all the European nations, the doubt which it has thrown upon all manufacturing and commercial operations, the dread, terror, apprehension and uncertainty which it has carried into factories and counting-houses, and the pecuniary ruin it has already caused to multitudes-these would seem quite enough, should the war stop where it is, to entitle it to be reckoned among the greatest of calamities. Where it will end, who knows !

a post of safety the great contests of war and the meeting of armies in the field. Not, as the goodnatured poet adds, because there is any pleasure in seeing the misery of others, but because it is pleasant to observe evils from which one's self is free. Some of our good people may go still a little furthe Sesia, waits for the advance of the allies in ther. Frem congratulating themselves upon their order to give them battle. It is true, our reports own security, they may proceed to calculate whether the calamities of Europe may not perhaps bring some advantage to us in the shape of enhanced telegrams; but such would seem to be the only in- | demand and better prices for our grain and provisions. Perhaps so. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Doubtless, as we have had no hand in bringing on the war, we may enjoy with a safe conscience any benefits thus accruing from it. There is one thing, however, which may be noted. The riches we get out of the calamities of our neighbors seem to have something unsubstantial and unreal about them. The seasons of prosperity which we have enjoyed through such means, have invariably been followed by seasons of depression and impoverishment which have sunk us as low as previously we had been raised high. Those very prosperous times of the wars of the French Revolution, throwing into our hands as they did such sudden wealth and extraordinary gains, were followed in due course, and as a result of those wars, by emberge, nonintercourse, war, suspension of specie payments, and a long period of impoverishment, depression and commercial distress, extending through a series of years longer than that of our former prosperity. So the impulse given to our trade by the late Crimean war was speedily followed and more than neutralized by the crash of 1857.

A war in Europe may doubtless afford us some temperary gains, but it is impossible that the impoverishment of Europe-and what more direct read to impoverishment than war!-ean, on the whole, have any tendency to make us rich.

A PECULIAR PRESENTMENT. Among these precious legacies which we, an

unworthy progeny have received from our neversufficiently-to-be-revered ancestors, the enthusiastic especially reckor the Grand Jury, which is a selemn a secret and a substary body, the safeguard of our iberties and the ernament of our jurisprudence. As such it is regarded by all enlightened men with mingled feelings of swe and admiration. These emotions are rendered more vehement by the definite and apparently unlimited province of the Grand Juror. Compared with this dignitary, your petit fellow, who sits exposed in a box to public gaze, who is perpetually tutored by Mr. Justice, who-must know no more than may be known by thorsands of vulgar people, and who is limited to a jackdaw iteration of "Suilty" or "Not Guilty," is just nobody at all. Whereas, your Grand Juror, without fear of rebuke or supererogation may in dulge in an unlimited variety of amusements, and after he is weary of indicting burglars and brothels, pickpockets and pimps, cordurey roads, shaky fences and noisome manufacturies, may turn for n lief to the lighter departments of his callingmay pass resolutions complimenting himself, the Court and the Constables, or condomning the liquor dispensed by the Boniface of the neighborhor d- may express his mind upon any public question and his opinion of any public mar, and may, for aught we know to the contrary, vote himself a gol d penal-case or silver smiff box to be paid for by the County. That all these unquestionable immuniti es are not more frequently exercised in this section of the country only proves that under the disast rous influence of free institutions we are rapidly parting with our freedom: while in the Southern States, blessed by Divine Providence with the smiles of Slavery, are much gratified to learn that the Georgia Grand Ju ry which recently felt compelled, by the absolute di rection of the Court, to indict certaiz philanthropi stsergaged in the African Man-Trade, while it did mot rebal against the bahest of the Bench-as it mentality or of morbid benevolence; just as a Jury of honest sheep-stealers, while finding a captured con panion guilty of taking the mutton, might asseverate to the Courb that ovine larcony was by far the most honorable employment in which a human being could possibly engage-an elegant elaboration, in fact, of the well-known finding of the Western Jury, in a case of sudden homicide, which was, "Guilty-and served him right." It is par tic larly cheering to observe that these Georgia Jugors manfully deprecated the imputation of " sickly sentiment." They were saidently afraidp shaps not without reason in that vicinage—that the indictment of a Man-Trader might subject them a suspicion at green-sickness or of dementation; and they hasten to give pledges to an anxious world. that they are as rationally obdurate and as intelligently and conscientiously wicked as ever. In this age of puling goodness and of amasculating pity, in which there is a horrible chance that the doctrines of the New Testament may spread desolation and ruin through their beloved State, these Gaargia Jurors with pious promptness renew their ellegiance to wrong, and hasten to educe evil from a seeming good. They would not have it understood that they are loosing into the barbarities of Christianity, or that they are, or intend to be, in the least less savagely and sinfully civilized. On the other hand, they proclaim, with much bring water shed, that they have thus far been pusillanimously virtuous and law-abiding, and have shamefully abstained from piracy. But they are quite ready to canfess their manifold goodness and equity, and to ask forgiveness of the Evil One for the same. Welldisposed and honest sinners can do no more. Thesa-Jurors admit that they "feel humbled as men" that they are "living" while the laws against the Man-Trade are enforced. They evidently feel that to "live" under such outrageous oppression is highly discreditable, and that they should long ago have thrown themselves upon their cane swords, or brained themselves with their revolvers, or accomplished the high Roman work by betaking themselves to an inferior brand of whisky. The statute which obliges them to refrain from stealing blacks, is less endurable than the most cruel edicts of "the dispotic governments of the Old World;" and they seem, when they get cleverly into the subject,

drawn the sword, and flung from them the scabbard, and are ready to do battle for the inestimable privilege of importing niggers. They have sworn upon the altar (i. e. the auction block) " no longer MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only records in the whole world

Sum to Extransivate

Bugs, Reaches, Ante, Meth. Flear, Mushches, Flear, Mushches, Flear, Mushches, Flear, Mushches, Flear, Mushches, Este and Mice, and all other Vernile and lineets.

For sale by the inventor, Joseph Mayer, Practical Chemist, September 20, corner of Houseware.

On the 29th of respecting the King of France. On the 29th of respecting the King of France. On the 29th of acted successively upon at least three different acted acted successively upon at least three different acted successively upon at least three different acted acted successively upon at least three different acted acted successively upon at least three different acted acted acted successively upon at least three different acted act

to be astonished at their own forbearance.

But these Romans are at last roused. The have

passing the Ticico, he designed to march straight with the waves, or as observing with pleasure from Trade. They vow to give themselves no rest until their eyes witness the sweetly sinful consummation . until the slave-ships, like Arks of Mercy, shall float in every Southern port, and all Ethiopia shall stretch forth her willing or unwilling hands for that hardcuff which is the sign of the New Erangel in Georgia, and bare her back to receive that hyeroglyphical writing which mysteriously recorde the Southern idea of liberty! The moral world has been too long deluded, an I happy the Grand Jurore of Georgia born to set it right. Starvation, pestilence, bereavement and exile are merely the delusions of " a diseased mental aberration." It is not cruel; on the other hand, it is benevolent-to pack men and women and children in the dark, filthy, stifled hold of the ship-the dead, the dying and the diseased with those who yet live, and yet tremble at the bideous borror of their fate. Why should they weep? Why should any one be indignant or sorrowful at their destiny? Are they not sailing to the beautiful land of Georgia? Will not the sacred shadow of a Christian meeting-house fall across their path as they march to their morning toil ! Shall it be forgotten that the man who flogs them may be a pions creature, with a firm faith in the cat and the Creed -a hely man who exudes sanctification even from the palms of his hands, so that he cannot so much as tie up a black sinner without making him a saint? Why should these brands plucked from the burning complain? Will they not live-some of them at least-in the same State with these oglightened Grand Jurors? and is not that happiness enough? Repeal, then, all stupid laws which would shut the poor African out of this Paradise! Smother your "sickly sentimentality!" Tell the wise and good in all enlightened lands that they have been bitterly mislead! Bring in your bill to legalize Piracy, and let us see how many Members of Congress will be found weak or wicked enough to vote against it!

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, May 22, 1859.

The President has not yet selected a Private Secretary in place of Mr. J. Buchanan Henry, but it is supposed that the appointee will be another

Mr. John Appleton can have the appointment as Charge d' Affaires to Turin, from which Mr. Daniel has asked his recall, if he desires it. Attorney General Black bas not concluded his pinion respecting the validity of the Overland

Mail Contract. Mr. Johnson's securities for the California Contract were not received yesterday.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 59, 1859. Mr. James H. Worden has been appointed Surveyor of flustems at Troy, N. Y.

The President has recognized Mr. Friedrich Kulno as Consul of the Principality of Lippe at New-York.

PROVIDENCE, May 22, 1859. A letter from Florence says, incidentally, that Modena has followed Parma, and driven out the Duke and formed a Provisional Government.

Reported Revolution in Modena.

There is no such information in the public accounts by the Vanderbilt, and the report may not be true.

Gen. Walker Afloat. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 21, 1859. Tehuantopec advices of the 14th, received by the Contracoalcos, state that the passengers by the steamship Oregon, which makes the connection between Ventosa and Acapulco, report that Gon. Waker and 300 men were on board the Vanderbilt steamship Orizaba, which had arrived at Acapulco

The Constitutional Amendment. Bosros, Saturday, May 21, 1859.
The official majority for the Constitutional amend-

from San Francisco. Their intentions were an-

known, but it was supposed they were bound to

ment requiring two years residence is 5,624, out of

Fire in Baltimore, &c.
Baltimore, May 22, 1859.
Musgrave's tannery was burned this morning; loss

34,000; insurance \$2,000.

The Jury in the case of the killing of Lucius O'Brieniave rendered a verdict of death at the hands of parties unknown. Assembly of the Presbyterian

Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church.

Isdaesapolis, Saturday, May 21, 1859.
The Assembly mot at the usual hour to-day.
The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary made a report accompanied by numerous official documents. Referred.
The Treasurer of the Assembly made his annual report. Also referred.
The Moderator announced the Committee on Synodical Records, composed of two members from each. Synod. He also announced the resignation of S. Mercer, a Trustee of the General Assembly.
The Chairman of the Committee on Church Extension made the fourth annual report. It shows that out of 2,262 churches in communion with the General Assembly, 553 have no houses of worship; 163 report their houses in-mildent for prosent wants; 191 are in debt; 77 have had aid from abroad in building their churches; and 373 camed build without aid from the church at large. The report shows that the contributors for the church extension have been stondily increasing.

Wummeron, Saturday, May 21, 1859.

tors for the church extension have been stoudly increasing.

Wilmington, Saturday, May 21, 1879.
The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) held their third session to-day.
Mr. Thurston, delegate from the General Coeference of Maine, was heard.
The overture from the Synod of the Exce Presbyterian Church of Ohio was referred to a Special Committee, of which the Ext. J. F. Sterns, D. D., of New-York, is the Chairman.
Dr. McLain read a report on the Church Erection Fand, showing that the tund amounts to nearly \$28, 500. The whole number of churches aided during the year was 119, and these represented over \$344,000 worth of property. The balance subject to draft was \$67,810. The Board report adversely to the prayer of the secoding Southern Synod, taking for a partition of Sands.

The Committee of Conference with the A. B. M. S., report that the time has now come to secure the final adjustment of all difficulties, or to separate from the Congregationalists. The reports were referred.

Murder.

Baltzsone, Saturday, May 21, 1859.

A young man named O'Brien, a notorious pick-pocket and burgler, was assaulted last night in the vicinity of Front, and French streets, by a gang of men, and so severely beaten that he died this morning. Ho was to have been tried in a few days for a burglarious operation. A man named Sullivan, has been arrested, operation. A man named Sullivan, has been arrested, on suspicion of being one of the murderers. The Corozer is now holding an inquest on the body of the muzdered man.

The La Crosse Railroad.

MILWACKET, Saturday, May 21, 1852.

Mr. Cleveland's injunction against the sale of the La Crosse Railroad under the third mortgage, was dissolved by the Judge who granted it on the 18th inst., and to-day at noon the Trustees sold the road, according to advertisement, under the act of the Legislature of last Winter, for 75 per cent of the amount due, being over \$1.500.000. over \$1,500,000.

The Steamer Tempest.

The report of the steamer Tempest sinking is incor-rect. She got aground on New-Albany Bar, came off, and again resumed her trip.